the Carolina Farmer

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

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power stirs an old ghost

VACATION FOR FARMERS
where to go & what to pay

JUNE, 1957

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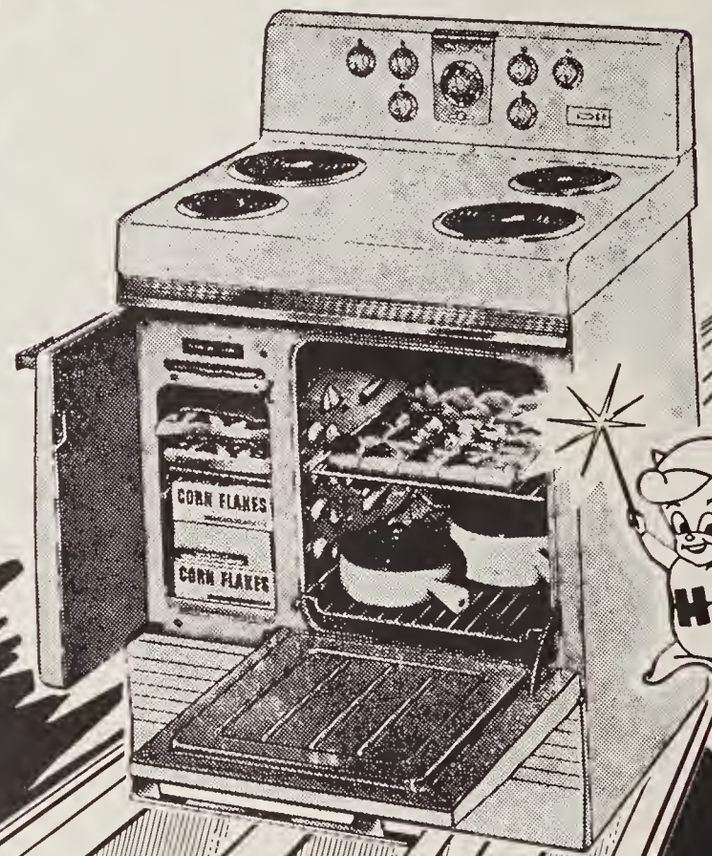

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Dear Reader:

THE FARMER WHO EARNESTLY listens to current debates on what he should do with himself walks a razor's edge bordering on schizophrenia. He may end up with half of him behind the plow and half behind the loom. Generally, the debaters (all of whom live in the city) are cast from one of two moulds. There's the Farm Leader, known far and wide as a man who speaks the farmer's language, a talent he brought with him when he sold the homestead and went off to town. He publicly rejoices in the good steadfastness of farm people, and urges them to stick right where they are and preserve The Family Farm at all costs. Then there's the opposition, who invariably prefaces his advice with the confession, "I don't know much about farming." It's clear to him that the farmer's place is not on the land, but in The Mill. He also thinks the farmer ought to be Efficient.

A STATE COLLEGE ECONOMIST has passed up the sport of telling the farmer whither to go, and has, rather, composed a fairly simple test to help him decide *whether* to go. It's so practical that we suspect a farmer or two has thought of it before: *Go where you can make the most money,* is the gist of it. The economist has a more scholarly way of putting it, but even in language that upholds the dignity of the profession, the message gets through, along with some sound advice on how to determine just where the most "take-home" money is.

A COMPARISON ASSUMES, of course, that there is another job available for which the farmer is qualified; obviously, this often is not true, and in many cases where it is, the job is not acceptable to the farmer. For a reason we haven't been able to discover, most of us expect the farmer to jump at a chance to abdicate his position as owner-manager of a creative business in order to step into a routine job which requires little skill and less imagination. Unfortunately, the pay for non-skilled labor in North Carolina's predominant industries is too low to make a change attractive to an honest-to-goodness farmer who may, believe it or not, like what he is doing, if not what he is making. More unfortunately, we haven't given our children the kind of schooling that makes North Carolina's labor force attractive to high-pay industries that require highly-skilled labor. Such schooling, we suspect, must balance good technical training with instruction in the more basic subjects which are generally conceded to equip men for thinking—a painful lesson but a rewarding one when mastered, and its practice is less dangerous to the industrial community than drag-racing or Ku-Kluxing when the second shift lets out.

J. C. Brown Jr.

the Carolina Farmer

Volume 12 *June, 1957* *Number 6*

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COVER PHOTO: Della Gibbs of Scranton, down in Woodstock EMC's territory, proves a point we make on page 8. You don't have to be rich to take a vacation. From where she sits beside a canal in Hyde County, the farm looks a thousand miles away.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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WILLIAM T. CRISP, *Executive Manager*

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FARMING

news and information you can use

It has nothing to do with their personal cleanliness, but soap can help cotton farmers. Dr. R. P. Moore, chief of a State College project dedicated to improving crop stands, has discovered that cottonseed germinate better when sprayed with a detergent; the soap allows water to enter the seed faster by overcoming waxy substance on cottonseed linters. Soap should be sprayed on lightly in order not to remove disease-prevention chemicals used in treating the cottonseed.

VANILLA, long a household remedy used for everything from toddies to sunburn, has found a new use. Horace Phillips of Jones County had a sow who lost all but three of her pigs; he bought three others from a neighbor but was fearful his sow wouldn't accept the orphans. Then he remembered the all-purpose vanilla. He sprinkled all six pigs with the potent extract and the sow is mothering all without question.

Another smelly story comes from Haywood County, where the folks at Lake Junaluska recently faced an invasion of skunks. Following the long winter rains, a tribe of skunks and one dog made a home in high ground under the school house. A fumigant, used for ridding soil of weeds, grass, and nematodes, was effective in displacing the refugees. The fumigant: chloropicrin mixed with methyl bromide.

LOANS: ASC reminds farmers that it has Commodity Credit Corporation loans to finance grain storage buildings. Farmers may borrow up to 80 per cent of the price of the structure, not counting erection cost.

The Department of Agriculture warns farmers not to plant soybeans and certain other crops on land infested with the soybean cyst nematode. The pests have been identified on farms in two North Carolina counties, and the best way to keep it from spreading is to deprive it of crops it can feed on. These are soybeans, lespedeza, vetch, snap beans, and root crops that may be moved off the farm with nematode-bearing bits of soil.

ZINC PREVENTS parakeratosis in pigs, according to Beltsville, Md., vets. The disease is a non-infectious one which looks like mange, and it can be cured or prevented by using feed with 50 parts per million zinc (when the diet contains up to 1 per cent calcium).

Engineers Say High Dam on the Yadkin

Army engineers have recommended construction of a high dam on the Yadkin River after restudying the long-planned flood control project. In recommending the dam at Wilkesboro, the engineers rejected alternate proposals for a series of smaller dams on tributaries of the Yadkin.

Sen. Kerr Scott had suggested the study to the Senate Committee on Appropriations after opposition to the dam had developed from the Grange and some residents of Caldwell County.

The engineers reported that the Wilkesboro high dam would have lowest initial cost, lowest operation and maintenance cost, and would cause less relocation of roads, churches, and homes, than alternate projects. Historically, the Yadkin can be counted on to leave its banks every 20 years and destroy about $15 million worth of property and crops.

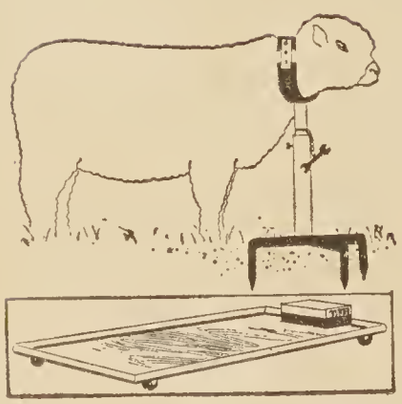
The Wilkesboro project will not, the engineers claim, flood the Caldwell County land which much of the opposition fears.

A week after the engineers issued their report, a House Appropriations Subcommittee began considering a $160,000 request for use in preliminary planning on the project.

The two Congressmen whose districts will be most immediately affected by the project split on the engineers' recommendations. Rep. Paul Kitchin, 8th District, endorsed the high dam, while Rep. Hugh Q. Alexander of the 9th rejected it as not "economically" feasible.

Joining Kitchin were Gov. Luther Hodges, Judge John B. Hayes, former Rep. C. B. Deane, and Senators Scott and Ervin, who sent word that they were for the dam.

Made on the Farm



Useful all year around are these two simple shop welding projects. And the cost for materials is measured in dimes, not dollars.

Young Larry Strope, Jr., of Big Rock, Ill. made the sheep holder because, he says, "Our regular one was too big and clumsy to take to fairs." All materials were scrap except an 11-cent set-screw.

Larry's holder is light, strong, small, and easy to move. The prongs can be set in the ground—or, in a bale of hay. The leather strap collar has an adjusting buckle. One-inch pipe for the inner shaft slides within a piece of 1¼" pipe welded to the ground prongs. The outer sleeve is drilled for a ½-inch set-screw; Larry even welded a chain and wrench to the shaft to make it easy to adjust the height of the holder with this set-screw.

Shown in the lower drawing is a mechanics "creeper" built by Bert Johnson of Saratoga, Wyoming, to help keep comfortable while making shop repairs from a horizontal position. 11 feet of ¾-inch pipe, a piece of ⅜-inch plywood 1½ by 4 ft., and a set of 4 plate-type casters make up most of the materials needed.

If you want detailed plans of either project, just send 10 cents to *The Carolina Farmer,* Box 1699, Raleigh.

In the Opinion *of*

CLYDE T. ELLIS

General Manager

National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.

THE SNAKE RUNS IN NORTH CAROLINA, TOO

Hell's Canyon Dam is your fight because you are buying low-cost federal power through part of your co-ops in North Carolina. You are buying Roanoke River power. More of you could be buying it, or buying federal power from other dams not yet built. If the Hell's Canyon issue is lost, you will pay dearly for that loss.

Opponents of full and wise resource development always try to convince us that a particular issue, such as the current fight for a high federal Hell's Canyon Dam, is a local issue in which other regions have only a negative interest. As a matter of fact, the Hell's Canyon issue is as important to North Carolina people as if the Snake River ran through the middle of North Carolina and the French Broad were in Idaho.

This is so for many reasons. Perhaps most important is that resouce development in general and the federal wholesale power program in particular are indivisible wholes, just as the economy of this great nation is an indivisible whole. The private power companies know this. That is why all of them, in every part of the nation, attack and oppose the federal power program whenever and *wherever* the opportunity presents itself. That's why they *all* oppose the high federal dam at Hell's Canyon. You may rest assured that the Idaho Power Company does not regard TVA as of no interest to it (either in its Maine offices or its Idaho offices). Nor is Carolina Power and Light Company unconcerned about Hell's Canyon. They know that a direct blow at full development of Hell's Canyon is an indirect blow at the whole yardstick in the electric power industry, including TVA and the rural electrification program. They know it would help kill federal dams on the rivers of North Carolina.

Thus, farmers in particular have learned over the past 20 years that their electric cooperatives not only constitute a vital part of the yardstick in the industry, but depend for their very existence on the other parts of that yardstick. They have learned that if the vested interests can defeat the high Hell's Canyon Dam today, it will merely serve to increase the private power company determination and its strength to defeat other programs in other parts of the country tomorrow. And farmers know that this will mean higher electric rates to them the day after tomorrow, no matter where they live. And, conversely, farmers know that a victory for the people's right to develop their own resources at Hell's Canyon today can mean a victory for a TVA that remains strong and effective, for a rural electrification program that remains dynamic, and for a national economy that will continue to grow and prosper.

A second reason that Hell's Canyon is, in effect, "smack dab" in the middle of North Carolina, is that North Carolinians pay taxes too. And, if the Morse-Pfost bill for full development of Hell's Canyon is defeated, North Carolinians will share with taxpayers throughout the nation the dubious privilege of footing the bill for an interest-free loan of 30½ million dollars to the Idaho Power Company to ruin the taxpayer's own resources.

A third reason is that the rural electric cooperatives owned by your fellow farmers in the several Northwest states need to buy part of that power. Power supply is short in that area right now.

A fourth reason is that if the federal project is developed, the abundant low-cost power can be used to develop the low-grade phosphate ore of Idaho into fertilizer. It cannot be done otherwise.

A fifth reason is that if the high Federal Hell's Canyon Dam is not authorized by Congress at this

(Continued on page 19)

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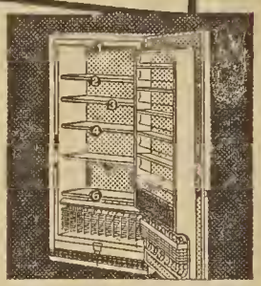

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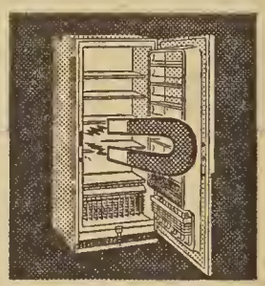

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See your local G-E dealer for price and terms.

Household Refrigerator Department, General Electric Company, Appliance Park, Louisville 1, Kentucky.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

New Farm Bulletins

Single copies of these publications may be obtained from local county farm agents' offices or from Division of Agricultural Information, N. C. State College, Raleigh.

CAROLINA LAWNS, Revised Extension Circular No. 292, by John H. Harris and Douglas S. Chamblee; 16 pages, illustrated; gives complete information on recommended lawn grasses and lawn care in North Carolina.

THE ABC's OF CANNING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, Revised Extension Circular No. 271, by Iola Pritchard; 28 pages, illustrated; one of the most complete home canning guides available.

JAMS, JELLIES, AND PRESERVES, reprint of Extension Circular No. 360, by Iola Pritchard and Marjorie Shearin; 16 pages; outlines methods of preparing jams, jellies and preserves.

MAJOR CORN DISEASES IN NORTH CAROLINA, Extension Circular No. 408, by J. C. Wells and R. R. Nelson; 8 pages, illustrated; lists important corn diseases in this state and gives recommended control measures.

BROWN SPOT OF TOBACCO, Extension Folder No. 139, by Furney A. Todd; 6 pages, illustrated; gives hints on identifying and controlling this increasingly important tobacco disease.

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Vacation for Farmers

By Rebekah Rivers

JUST about everybody these days takes a summer (or fall) vacation but the farmer. Traditionally, he has always felt that he couldn't leave his farm, even for short trips. But there are always those inbetween periods when he *could* get away, if he just took the first step and made up his mind to do it.

A travel authority recently passed on a story about a group of farmers she met in the Western section of our state. They had come from South Carolina for a breath of mountain air, and this was their philosophy: "We were sitting around down there watching our tobacco burn up, worrying about it, and there was absolutely nothing we could do about it. So, we decided to leave it."

Even if you don't have a problem like this one, you, too, need to get away from it all and take a "breather" elsewhere.

North Carolina farmers are sitting right in the midst of the much-publicized "Variety Vacationland." They don't even have to leave the borders of the state to visit some of the most delightful spots, from the mountains to the sea, that the nation has to offer. Indeed, oftentimes they don't have to take a long trip because chances are they live within a few miles of wonderful vacation land—places they have always meant to see and "just never got around to it."

Money is an ever-present problem for any vacationer. But those people who have studied the vacation expense situation say that planning is the big answer. The family should consult the bank account and see how much it will stand for the trip. Then, set a daily budget for the journey, and stick to it!

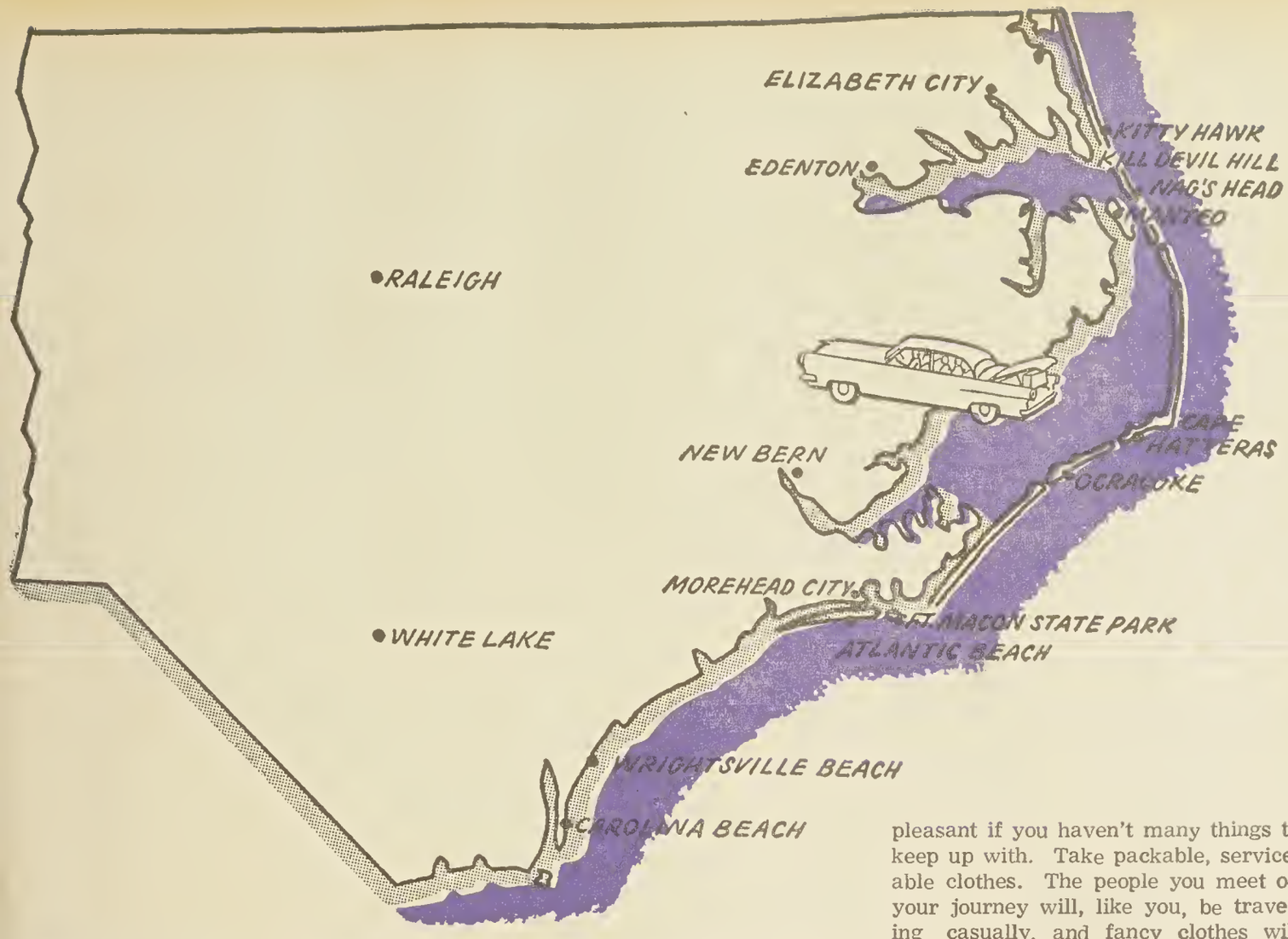
The North Carolina Travelbook, published by the Department of Conservation and Development, will even help you pick motels your family can afford before you begin your trip. We'll send you a copy if you'll drop a note to the *Carolina Farmer*, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. It's good to remember that most motels will add extra cots to one large room to accommodate the smaller members of your family. For economy's sake, choose those motels located at some distance from towns—they're usually more reasonably priced. Ask to see your room before accepting it to be sure you're getting your money's worth.

As for food: Be cautious of the restaurants you choose. Restaurants in small rural towns are usually cheaper (and sometimes better) than those in cities. But whether you are dining in the small towns or the large ones, it's a good idea to pick recommended restaurants. The Quality Restaurant sign is usually a pretty good indication that you'll get a good meal. If you'd like a copy of "North Carolina's Guide to Better Eating," write the *Farmer* at the above address and we'll send you one.

If you want to eat the evening meal in a restaurant and snack at noon, you might have a restaurant pack you a picnic lunch. Or better still (and we think, more fun) don't forget that wonderful institution, the country general store. Stop and treat the family to sardines and crackers and swap a few stories with the store's noontime customers.

If your budget won't stretch to include motel and hotel vacationing, don't let that stop you from going. Turn your family into campers and keep your vacation costs at a minimum. There are marvelous state parks all the way across North Carolina and most of them have individual camp sites.

A camp vacation may prove more fun as well as being more economical. You can pick up folding cots and tents at any Army surplus store for very little money. You might prefer taking your pick-up instead of the family car in order to carry the camping gear, fishing poles, etc., more easily. We will be glad to send you C & D's booklet, entitled, "North Carolina State Parks," which lists the parks and the accommodations available. If you are going to be camping during a heavy tourist season, it's a good idea to write



ahead and reserve a camp site. Do this by writing the Park Superintendent of the state park in which you wish to camp.

Should you want to take a camp cabin for a week and stay "put" for your vacation, they are available in state parks, sometimes for as little as $45 per week. You must make reservations for these and beach cottages, however. The booklets mentioned above will furnish you details on securing them.

If a beach cottage is in your planning, it is well to remember that off-beach cottages are less expensive than those located on the water-front.

The good traveler travels light. Take as few clothing as possible, for you'll find your vacation will be much more pleasant if you haven't many things to keep up with. Take packable, serviceable clothes. The people you meet on your journey will, like you, be traveling casually, and fancy clothes will just be so much trouble.

Above all, plan as carefully and minutely as possible before leaving so your trip will be a relaxed one. Know how far you'll travel in one day, just where you'll stop for the night, so you won't waste precious fun time looking for places to stay.

Wherever you go, don't hesitate to visit farms you find particularly interesting. Our farm folks are always hospitable and enjoy showing their land to other farmers. Eastern farmers visiting the Northwestern mountain area will be interested in knowing that the climate is more akin to Wisconsin than to the remainder of the South. This is the land of Burley tobacco, the dairy industry, beef cattle. Mountain farmers will be interested in the peanut industry in the Coastal Plain, truck farming in Currituck, and the "fish farming" all along the coast.

There are many routes you might take on your travels. But after looking them over, remember that if your dreams turn to the hills, you can go straight to any spot in the Western section of the state (see map) and be smack in the middle of the mountains. If it's the ocean you're pining for and you just want to swim, fish and lie in the sun, then go straight to any one of North Carolina's wonderful beaches.

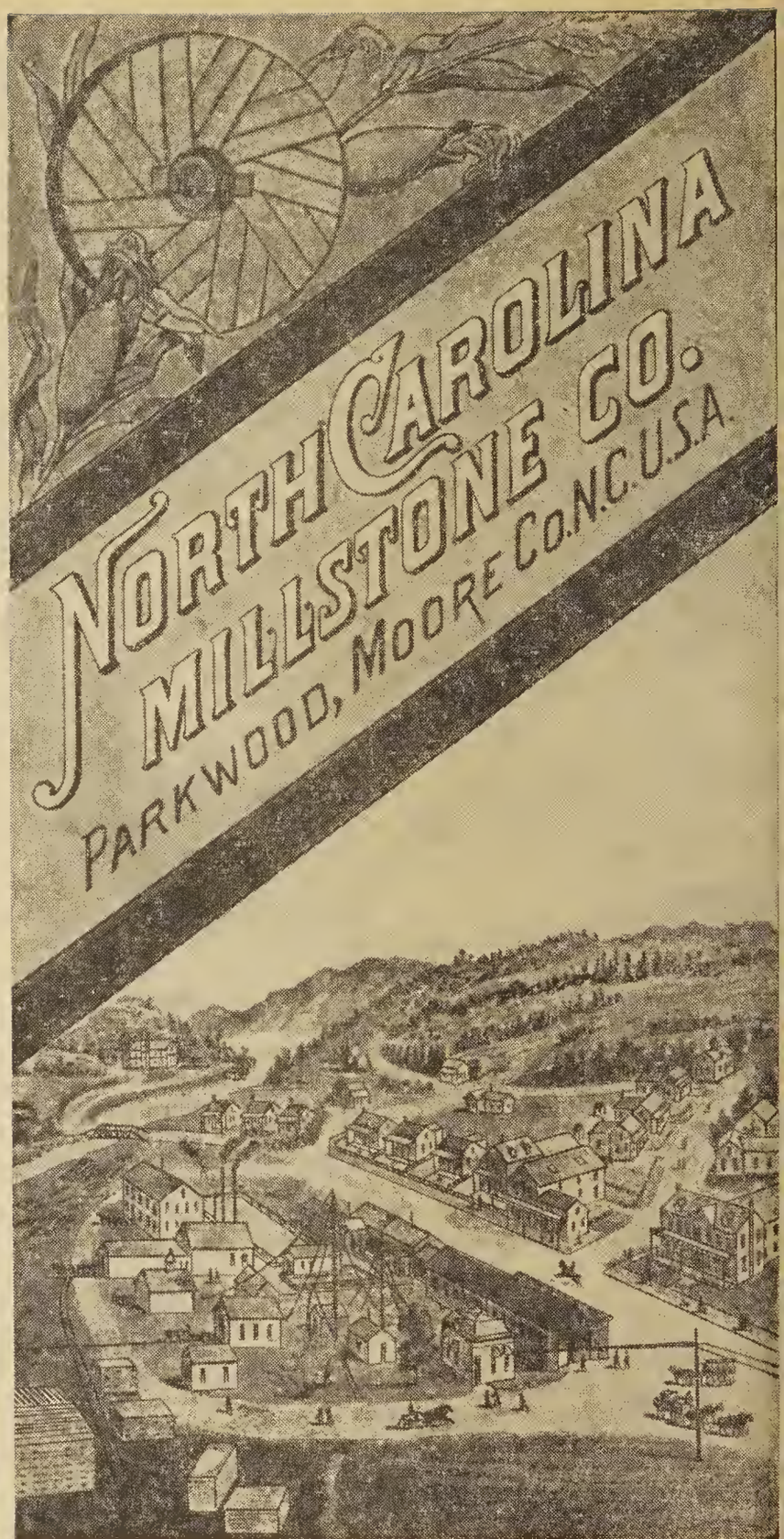
Y'ALL COME

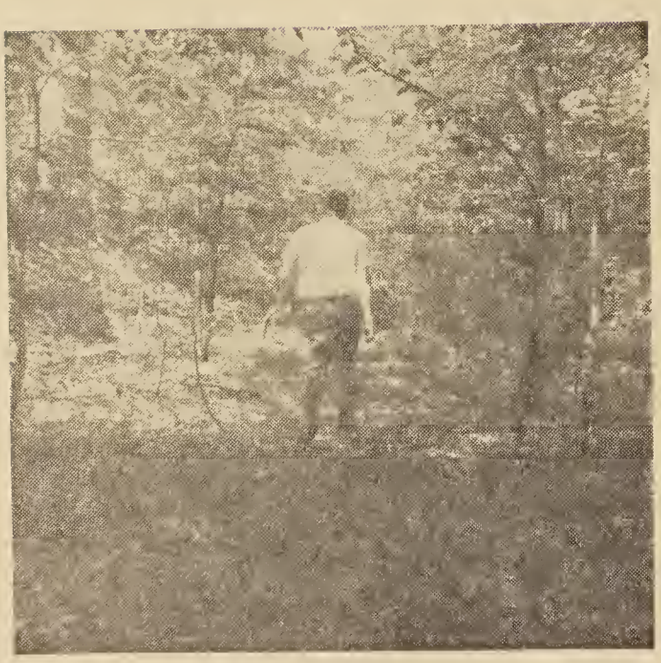
Some families enjoy a low-cost vacation and make new friends by swapping farms (and chores) with another family in a different section for a week or so. Still other farmers enhance their income every summer by offering room and board to tourists. If you would like to stay with a rural family on your vacation, take in touring families overnight or longer, or "swap" farm chores for awhile this summer, drop a line to *Carolina Farmer*, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. We'll act as mailman and try to put you in touch with other families who can accommodate you.

Be sure and tell us the size of your family, location of and something about your farm and home, and anything else that might be helpful to a family considering your proposition.

LOST CITY

By J. C. Brown, Jr.





In 1880, Main Street of Parkwood was a busy place, as seen in drawing. Last month, Quinton Hussey, Randolph EMC's electrification advisor, found it looking far from prosperous (left).

This is most prominent evidence that a town once flourished here; stone walls suggest that ruins was town jail.

Thriving Parkwood Millstone Company's operations were congregated around this pleasant man-made pool.

IT'S near night at noon by McCallum's Fork, and when the bullfrog calls through the shrouded forest, you can feel the evil vapor that fell upon the Moore County hills that night 70 years ago and sent the village of Parkwood into an endless sleep.

Unfortunately for lovers of legend, there's no vapor to explain the deserted village which was born before the Civil War and dead before the century ended. The money j u s t gave out. That's what really happened, and it seems such a shame, for Parkwood even 70 years dead, is a lovely place by a quiet little creek, deserving of its name.

As late as the 1880's, it was a busy industrial community, sustaining a hundred or so lives; today it is a forest on either side of Highway 22, a well-concealed ghost with a guard of poison ivy in its main street; its factory site is a pleasant wooded glen beside a man-made pool; white ash and hickory trees reclaim the hotel porch where suppered drummers once rocked and burped and found inspiration for stories about the farmer's daughter.

Nearby, the stone walls of what was likely the jail withstand time and bankruptcy better than any other monument to Parkwood's past, and concealed here and there in the underbrush are the treasures that sustained the town's boom. The gems are millstones, fashioned from native flinty rock by skilled artisans.

Steel has replaced stone in corn mills, but it wasn't technology that killed Parkwood; an honest mistake in the judgment of the owner of the town, and the ensuing disinterest of an absentee mortgage holder, delivered the mortal blow.

Parkwood's history as a living city begins well before the Civil War, according to the *Southern Pines Pilot* in an article published several years ago. A talented stonemason named William Donnelly who supplemented his income with counterfeiting probably built the first house there. When it was torn down some years later, counterfeit moulds were discovered in the foundation.

During the Civil War, stonecutting operations ceased, but resumed shortly after. *The Pilot* reported that Lewis Grimm bought the Parkwood property from Devotion Davis and not only made millstones, but added wooden frames and sold a completed corn mill. The mills were hauled to Cameron and shipped out on the old Durham and Charlotte Railroad to buyers all over the eastern United States.

Business was brisk and Grimm built a hotel, a small general store, and Moore County's first telephone system, with connections at Cameron, Carthage, and Parkwood. He took in a partner, George Taylor, and the firm prospered mightily. So bright was the future that the two launched a mercantile business and brought in Taylor's older brother, Ed, as a partner.

It seemed a good move for awhile. The new partner thought big, if not far, and he took the lead in the company's affairs. Taylor built an ice-house, a large sawmill and planing mill, brick kiln, roller and flour mills, and company cottages for workers. He stocked the store with fine merchandise—too fine for the country people of Moore County in the 1880's. Taylor soon found himself out on a long limb.

His creditors cut it off, and threw the company and the town into bankruptcy. At a forced sale, all of the real estate, the hotel and its furnishings, and the mills and machinery, were bought by T. W. Stemmler of Madison, N. J., one of Taylor's principal creditors.

Residents tried to persuade Stemmler to turn the machinery to other productive uses—a cotton mill or planer mill, but he auctioned off what was salable, posted a guard over the rest, and let the heavy equipment lie idle. The workmen and their families abandoned the mill houses and moved away, vandals stole or destroyed most of the fine furnishings of the hotel, and time and weather began its slow work of burying the rest.

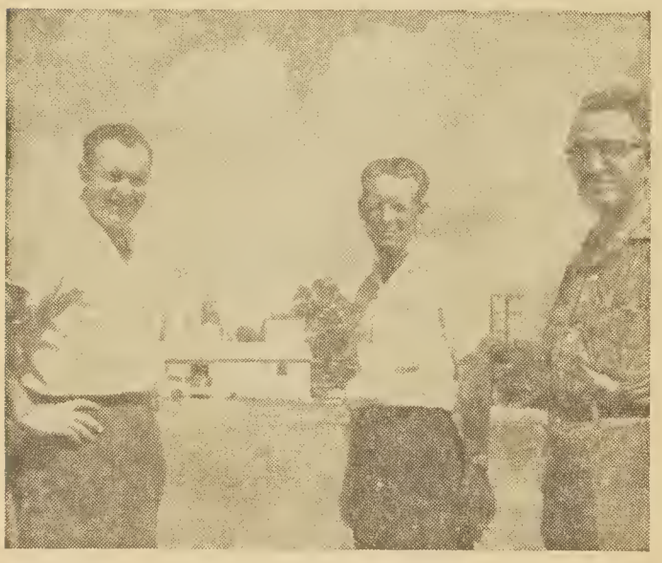
In the early 1930's, Parkwood stirred faintly when some enterprising persons erected a fence and charged tourists 25 cents a head to visit "Deserted City." After this small boom, Parkwood rested in peace for a time.

It had survived the Civil War, and its ghost fared pretty well during World War I, but World War II was too much for it. In the search for building materials during the war, buyers were attracted to Parkwood, and everything left standing was sold, dismantled and removed.

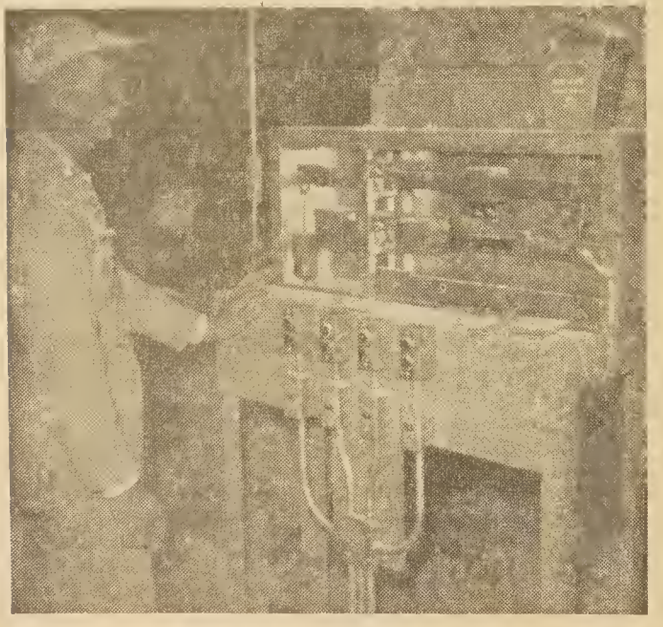
O. T. Parks now owns the land where Parkwood once stood. Along with the timber and ghosts, he received the lovely name. To learn what he did with it, turn the page.

SAM.
Yeah Lawd, Uncle Tom I thought
Yeh had moved way f'um dese parts.
UNCLE TOM.
Dat's right Sam but my ole woman say,
we use er talkin Tom, you must git our meal
ground on de Moore Co. Grit Mills case dem
Parkwood Fellows has got de bes
Stones in de world.
MR. PERKINS.
Oh no, Mr. Jones, but I prefer to pay
Ferryage, and come to the Moore Co. Grist Mills
MR. JONES.
Howdy'd Mr Perkins, have your
Mills broken down across the Big River?

OLD ADVERTISEMENT EXTOLLS THE MERITS OF PARKWOOD MILLSTONES



Hussey and mill owners N. G. Purvis and O. T. Parks in foreground of new Parkwood's chief industry.



Henry Phillips weighs and mixes feed by pushing electric switches in Parkwood Milling Company.

Power Stirs a Ghost

O. T. Parks never thought that Hallison was much of a name for a town. On the other hand, the deserted village of Parkwood, two miles away, had a wonderful name. Armed with a petition signed by residents of Hallison, Parks succeeded in getting the United States Post Office to re-name the Moore County village in 1953. It's now Parkwood, and a booming little place it is.

Parks' contributions to it have been more than in name. He is stationmaster for the Norfolk Southern, lumber buyer, partner in Purvis Poultry Company, and Parkwood Milling Company. Until a few years ago, he was postmaster. His partner in the poultry and milling business is N. G. Purvis, president of the company. A third partner is Willie Wiredhand, the symbol of rural electrification. Until Willie came along in full force, the milling company was a pretty small affair, powered by one electric motor.

Within the last few weeks, Randolph Electric Membership Corporation, the cooperative that serves Parkwood, gave Willie a shot in the arm; it was strong enough to allow Purvis and Parks to greatly enlarge the capacity of their feed mill. With three-phase electricity packing the power to 12 electric motors, Parkwood Milling Company recently began turning out about 1,200 bags of chicken feed a day, five days a week. The potential of the mill is three times that, since it is working only one shift now.

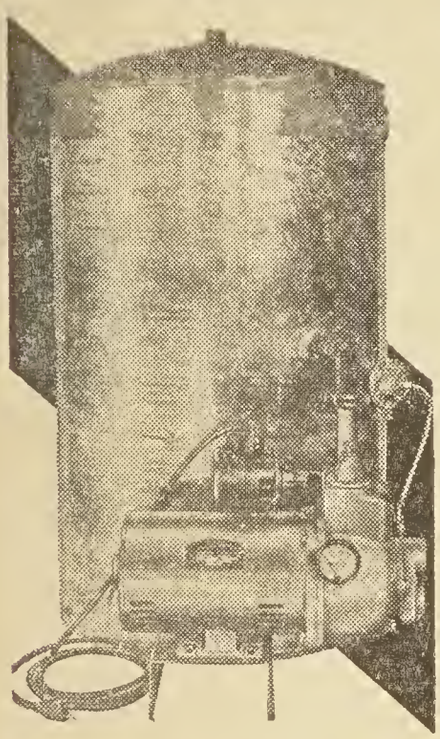
The last word in feed automation, Parkwood Mill can unload a car of corn or supplement directly into its hoppers and mix and bag it into a finished product with little more strength than it takes to push a button. Even so, the new surge of power has boosted the company's output enough to allow it to employ 12 workers—all, incidentally, members of Randolph Electric Co-op.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

NEW

LOW-COST

EJECTOR PUMPS



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About Calf Diphtheria

The other day an owner reported that something was wrong with some of his calves. The animals were all running together and getting the same feed, but a few were becoming skeletons while the others did well. The thin ones were rough-coated and pot bellied, and most of them were more or less off feed. They coughed considerably and some made snoring sounds while others slobbered and panted like they might be coming down with pneumonia. When the second calf died, the owner decided it was time to do something.

An investigation showed that the calves had diphtheria. An examination of the mouths showed yellowish cheesy deposits along the gums and at various spots on the cheek linings where the flesh was rotting away to cause bad breath and soreness that discouraged eating. In some cases infection had moved well down into the throat and up into the nostrils to narrow the air passages so breathing was made noisy and difficult. Several of the calves were running high body temperatures, and appeared weak with generalized blood poisoning.

This is a fairly common disease which is caused by the same type of necrophorus germ responsible for foot rot in cattle. It usually starts after the mouth has been cut by sharp teeth or foreign bodies or punctured by something like thorns or barley beards to provide the necrophorus germs with entry into the flesh. Poor diets that encourage sore mouths through a deficiency of Vitamin A are sometimes believed to be involved, and feeding milk from dirty pails or grain from filthy boxes may help to start outbreaks.

It usually happens that calves are affected year after year on the same premises, but sporadic outbreaks often occur on farms where the disease was never known before. Although commonest in calves that are kept in filthy stables, diphtheria sometimes appears when animals are kept in clean quarters or are running in feed lots or on pasture. Outbreaks are seen most often during the winter in calves about six months old, but they may occur at any time of the year and involve animals a couple of years old.

A diagnosis can be made on the basis of the typical areas of cheesy material in the mouth and throat. Treatment usually doesn't do much good in advanced cases, but varieties of the sulfas, especially sulfapyridine, are effective in the early stages. The injection of penicillin and streptomycin is recommended, and often helps in controlling the pneumonia that frequently goes along with this disease. Sometimes this type of treatment is combined with removal of the cheesy deposits in the mouth and painting of the resultant raw areas with various kinds of antiseptics. Calves that recover from diphtheria may have a chronic pneumonia that keeps them thin and coughing for months afterward.

Prevention is largely a matter of good feeding and sanitation, particularly in regard to dry quarters. Some authorities believe that the use of dry calf starter helps to reduce the incidence of calf diphtheria, and the same thing appears to be true in regard to the feeding of supplements containing antibiotics and Vitamin B12. However, animals on such a diet must be closely watched, for some of them may be allergic to various feeds that are ordinarily completely satisfactory. These allergies are important because they may cause drying and cracking of mouth tissues to furnish necrophorus organisms with an entry point the same as injuries do. Coarse roughage and feeds like foxtail and barley straw should be avoided, since these mate-

(Continued on page 24)

a power company prom

getting its lesson from the

SCANDAL AT HELL'S CANYON

IN AN industrial town of the Piedmont, they tell the amazing success story of a local man who started out with no money of his own, and no apparent financial "angel." Yet, with the speed of a Texas oil man, he became a millionaire and acquired a reputation as a monetary genius—the latter a talent he modestly denies. Not so long ago, he told a young friend the secret of his success:

"Son," he said, "it's simple. Just trade on somebody else's money." *He* got *his* start, he admitted, by delaying payment on his debts for one month, even though he had the money.

In doing so, he held what amounted to interest-free loans which he wisely invested in goods he could sell at a quick profit.

"Anybody can do it," he declared.

At least one group of businesses has been doing it for some time, legally, but at an enormous cost to the United States government. Among the favored ones are the "independent" commercial power companies who enjoy the mis-application of a wartime law which still lingers on the books. The law allows the Office of Defense Mobilization to issue certificates permitting power companies to write-off a large portion of the cost of construction in five years rather over the 33-to-50-year normal life of the power facility.

The purpose of the law was to prod the power companies and other basic industries to put a little more into the war effort, but in recent years many of the certificates have had little to do with defense.

Rapid amortization lets the favored companies (among them Carolina Power and Light and Virginia Electric and Power) delay their tax payments without paying a penalty (other taxpayers are charged 6 per cent interest for their delays).

So far, the total subsidy to the power companies alone is valued at $5 billion, including the original write-off and its investment value. It's not just a bookkeeping figure since the companies charge their customers rates high enough to pay their full, normal income taxes. But instead of paying at the usual time, they are allowed to invest this cash and earn about 6 per cent interest on it.

Like the Piedmont operator, they trade on somebody else's money.

The tremendous loss to the Treasury has long been under fire from the power companies' only competitors—the rural electric cooperatives which must pay interest on the money they borrow from the government. The co-ops have found some surprising friends in their campaign to make the power companies pay their way. No less a conservative than Harry Byrd of Virginia has led an investigation of the rapid tax write-offs, and here is what he and his committee concluded:

"Rapid amortization is a form of government assistance to private manufacturers, or, bluntly, a subsidy."

LAST month, a Maine corporation may have laid the egg that killed the golden goose. Idaho Power Company, which is an Idaho Company in name only, went before the Office of Defense Mobilization, directed by North Carolina's own Gordon Grey, and came out with rapid amortization certificates on two small dams on the Snake River. The certificates entitle it to a subsidy valued at $329 million—more than three times the amount the company intends to spend in building the dams.

Senator Byrd was flabbergasted: "I believe this is an utterly indefensible act, because the law providing for the rapid write-off depreciation was intended to apply only to those engaged in defense operations." As an afterthought, Byrd added, "A public utility is guaranteed its profits."

If nothing more, Idaho Power collected its hand-out at a poor time. Congressional committees are reconsidering bills to let the public build a high, multi-purpose dam at Hells Canyon—one which would eliminate Idaho Power's proposed postage stamp dams. Backers of the public development picked up support among aroused Con-

rth Carolina learned the value of Kerr Dam, now the nation is

gressmen who felt Idaho hadn't played fair with them.

Last year the Federal Power Commission gave the company permission to build three small dams on the Snake, admitting they would be inferior to the federal high dam at Hell's Canyon. The FPC decision was backed by Administration "partnership" policy which reversed a bi-partisan public policy of many years standing; FPC defended its ruling with Idaho's claim that it would do the job at no cost to the government.

Idaho's request for the subsidy was an about face from its promises to Congress and the public. Here are some of them, which rural electrification leaders were thoughtful enough to hang onto:

An ad from Saturday Evening Post— **"America's more than 400 indcpendent electric light and power companies don't have to wait for an act of Congress or for tax money from the Treasury . . . the Idaho Power Co. will save you and your fellow taxpayers $465 million . . ."**

From a letter written to Alex Hudgins, manager of the Virginia Rural Electric Cooperative Association, by Sen. Robertson of Virginia— **"Sen. Watkins of Utah informed me that not only had the Idaho company been granted no special depletion allowance, but it did not intend to ask for any because it did not consider it to be good business to do so."**

From the FPC decision to award the project to Idaho Power Co.— **"Benefits from the project will be realized without expcnse to the United States . . ."**

Last month, Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon marshalled a Senate committee into another look at the public proposal vs. Idaho Power Company's private deal. The committee recommended that Congress empower the federal government to develop the Hell's Canyon site.

The vote will come any day now, and its chances look better since last fall's elections, when public power champions fought handpicked administration candidates on the Hells Canyon and other resource issues and won office against all the odds that power company money and the President's own great popularity could muster.

Even in the face of this mandate, the outlook for the federal high dam was still not bright until Idaho Power Company reminded the public again what a power company promise is worth.—*J. C. Brown, Jr.*

How To Become A Legal Tax Delinquent*

Cost of two dams to Idaho Power Co..... $103,070,000
Their normal life is 50 years; under tax laws which apply to you, company could deduct this much a year for 50 years .....$ 2,061,400
Rapid write-off certificates allow it to deduct this much a year for first five years .....$ 13,039,000

At tax rate applying to Idaho Power, for five years the company delays paying taxes which total.....$ 31,144,360

Since company continues to collect money from rate-payers as if it were paying normal taxes, it holds what amounts to an interest-free loan. At normal rate of return, compounded, the use of this tax money gives Idaho Power (over 50-year life of dam)—

—A TOTAL SUBSIDY OF.....$329,300,000

Average taxpayer shouldn't try this; he would wind up paying 6 per cent interest, compounded, on unpaid bill. Only power companies and a few other favored big businesses can legally be delinquent.

"We Don't Want You to Feel Left Out of This"

reprinted courtesy News & Observer

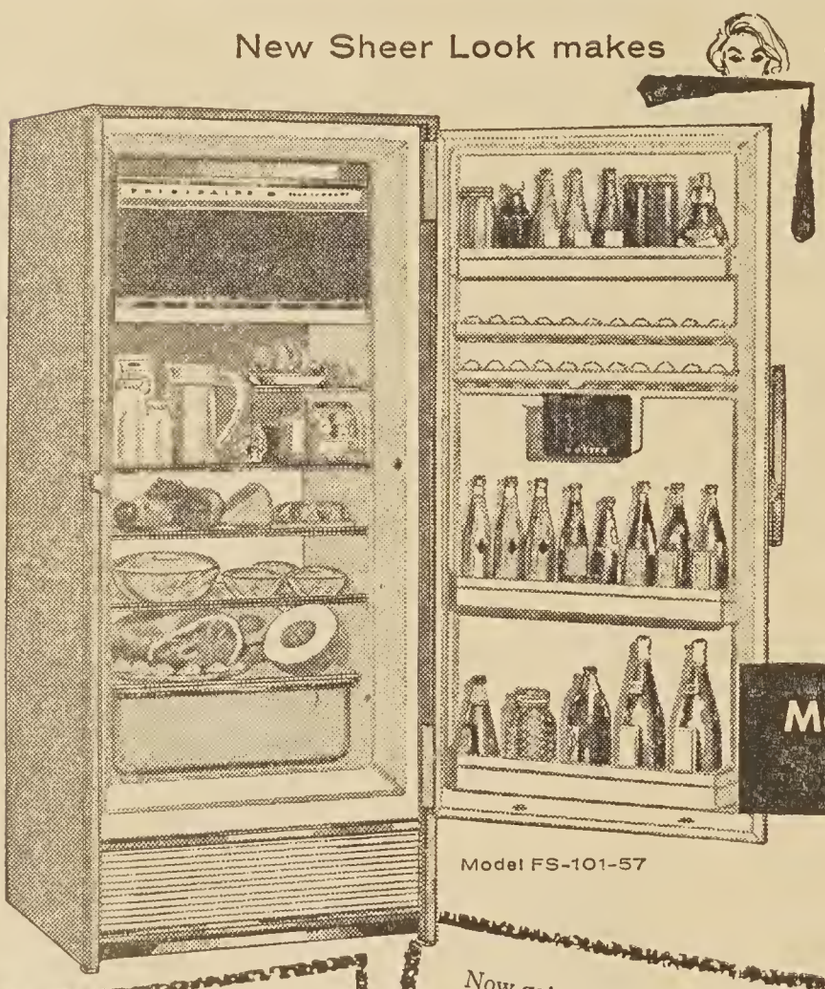
LOWEST PRICE EVER

for a Big 10.1 Cu. Ft.

1957 FRIGIDAIRE

Food Freezer-Refrigerator with Automatic Defrosting in refrigerator section

New Sheer Look makes every kitchen look New!



Model FS-101-57

Developed and introduced by Frigidaire, the Sheer Look silhouette fits in, slips in between counters and cabinets — gives kitchens that "built-in" look without costly remodeling or mess.

- Real zero zone **FOOD FREEZER**
- **AUTOMATIC DEFROSTING** in refrigerator section
- **PORCELAIN ENAMEL FINISHED HYDRATOR** — full-width
- Super **STORAGE DOOR** with 5 removable shelves
- **BUTTER COMPARTMENT**
- **QUICKUBE ICE TRAYS**
- New **SAFETY-SEAL DOOR**
- Left or Right Hinged Door

Most Popular 2-in-1 Frigidaire Combination Ever Sold!

Even at its regular 1957 price this family-size combination is a fabulous buy — priced far under any other Frigidaire Food Freezer-Refrigerator ever sold!

And right now—you can save far, far more.

It's a regular model all the way through — same big features and conveniences as before — plus truly Automatic Defrosting in the refrigerator section that requires no clocks, no buttons, no drip pans to empty.

You'll be surprised at *all* the features this big combination offers. But for the biggest surprise of all, look for its new low price tag!

Now Frigidaire sells all its Sheer Look colors *at no extra cost!* Ask your Frigidaire dealer.

Mayfair Pink, Sherwood Green, Stratford Yellow, even *dramatic new Charcoal Gray.*

Now going on—the Greatest Values in all Frigidaire history. Lowest prices ever for big capacity refrigerators — all 1957 Sheer Look styled models —

Look for the GOLD TAG PRICES

LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

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America's "Handiest" Refrigerators • Frigidaire—Built and Backed by General Motors

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Nantahala Hardware Co.
CAROLEEN
Lowe Furn. Store
CLIFFSIDE
Hawkins Hardware Co.
FRANKLIN
Martin Electric Co.
HOT SPRINGS
Bob Davis Store
MARSHALL
Chandler Hardware Co.
MARS HILL
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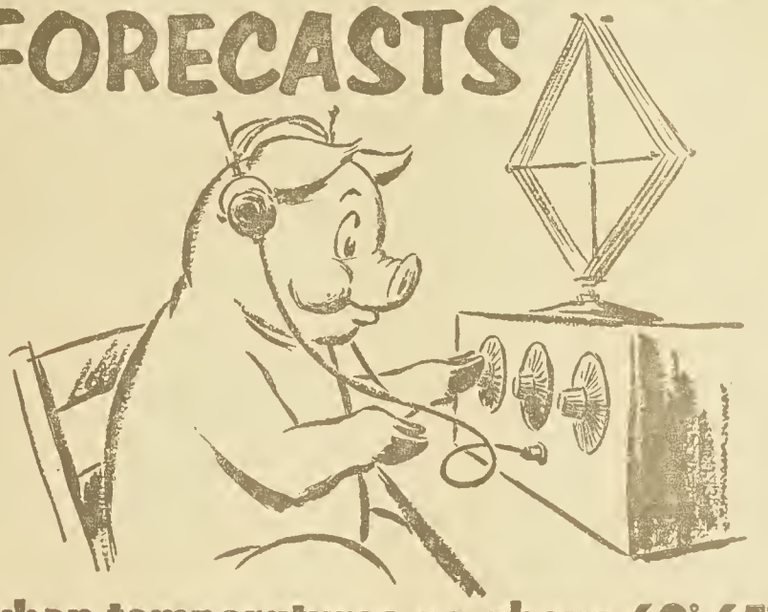
Carolina Farmer's Rural Exchange Means Business

Hog Shippers...
WATCH WEATHER FORECASTS



when temperatures go above 60°-65°

Change to wet sand bedding

Remove grain slats

Load 1 or 2 less hogs

Sort early...load easy

You'll Cut Shipping Losses!

LIVESTOCK CONSERVATION INC.

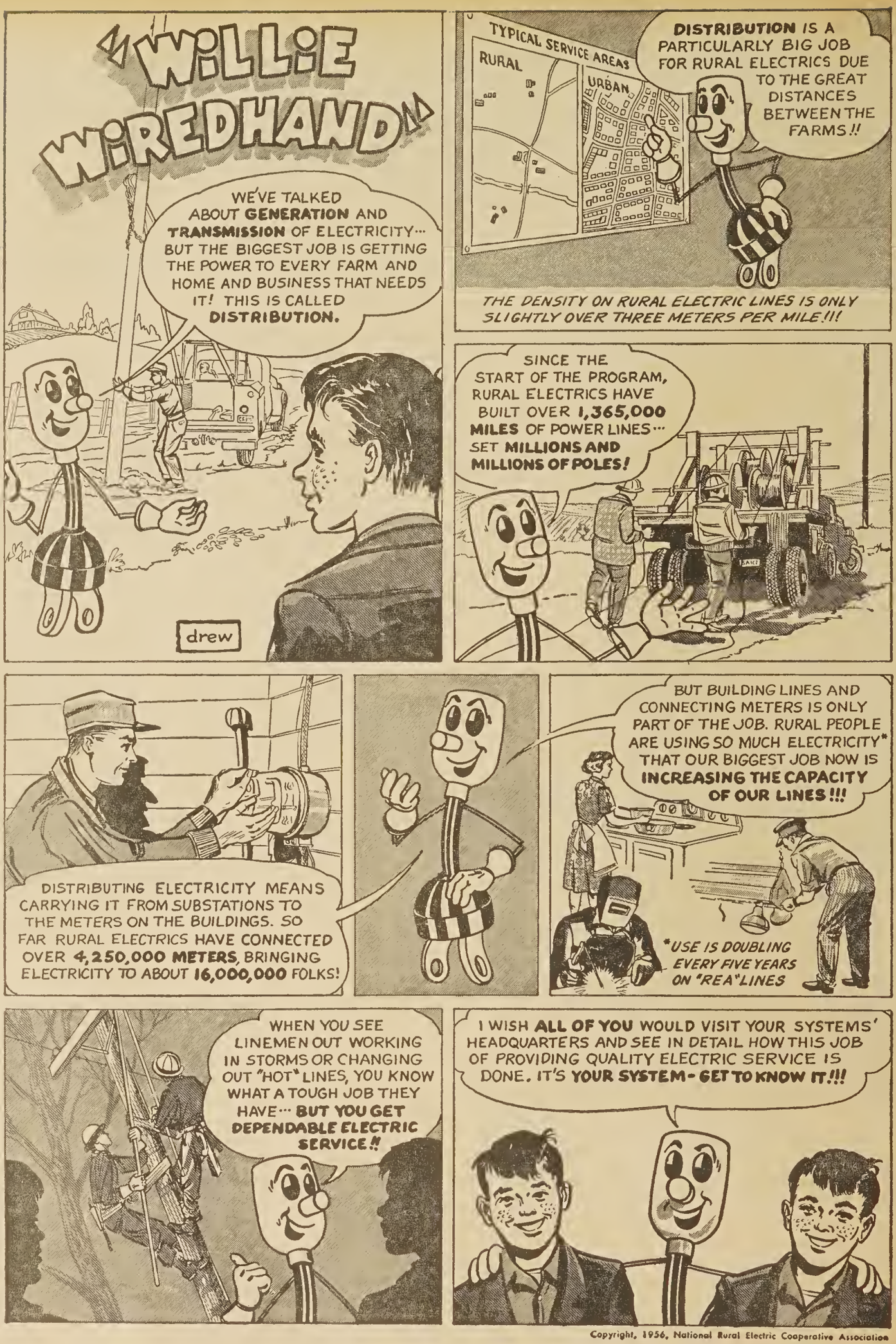
Watch weather forecasts if you are a hog producer planning to market hogs during May and June. "Death-dealing" hot spells for hogs in transit come as early as March and are certain to occur during April, May and June, warns Livestock Conservation, Inc. Contrary to what might be expected, greater losses occur per 1,000 hogs shipped in April, May and June than in July, August and September.

Hogs cannot sweat at any time of the year, but apparently shippers make better provision for keeping hogs cool in extremely hot weather than they do in late spring and early summer, when these early hot spells arrive. At one of the major markets, the five-year average by months was (No. dead per 1,000 arrivals): April, 1.44; May, 1.35; June, 1.65; July, 1.2; August, .96; and September (the low month of the year), .76 per 1,000 unloaded.

Apparently hogs develop a degree of immunity or at least tolerance for heat later in the year. However, relatively slight rises in temperature in April result in extreme increases of dead hogs per thousand shipped. At one market last April, the death rate averaged nearly three times as high for the days when the high temperature was 75 degrees or above as for the days when the thermometer stayed below 65 degrees.

These early "death-dealing" hot spells may be too much for Mr. Hog. Be safe and increase hog profits by practicing the proved precautions for shipping hogs during any hot spells that may occur. Some of these listed by LCI are:

1. Sort early to permit hogs to cool off and quiet down before loading.
2. Load quietly. Use a sturdy loading chute, preferably a stair-step type.
3. Load one or two less when the temperature is over 65 degrees.
4. For bedding use sand or sawdust and *wet it down thoroughly.*
5. Select a reliable trucker. If grain box beds are used, ask him to remove enough slats to permit free circulation of air.


"WILLIE WIREDHAND"
WE'VE TALKED ABOUT GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY··· BUT THE BIGGEST JOB IS GETTING THE POWER TO EVERY FARM AND HOME AND BUSINESS THAT NEEDS IT! THIS IS CALLED DISTRIBUTION.
drew
TYPICAL SERVICE AREAS
RURAL
URBAN
DISTRIBUTION IS A PARTICULARLY BIG JOB FOR RURAL ELECTRICS DUE TO THE GREAT DISTANCES BETWEEN THE FARMS!!
THE DENSITY ON RURAL ELECTRIC LINES IS ONLY SLIGHTLY OVER THREE METERS PER MILE!!!
SINCE THE START OF THE PROGRAM, RURAL ELECTRICS HAVE BUILT OVER 1,365,000 MILES OF POWER LINES··· SET MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF POLES!
DISTRIBUTING ELECTRICITY MEANS CARRYING IT FROM SUBSTATIONS TO THE METERS ON THE BUILDINGS. SO FAR RURAL ELECTRICS HAVE CONNECTED OVER 4,250,000 METERS, BRINGING ELECTRICITY TO ABOUT 16,000,000 FOLKS!
BUT BUILDING LINES AND CONNECTING METERS IS ONLY PART OF THE JOB. RURAL PEOPLE ARE USING SO MUCH ELECTRICITY* THAT OUR BIGGEST JOB NOW IS INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF OUR LINES!!!
*USE IS DOUBLING EVERY FIVE YEARS ON "REA" LINES
WHEN YOU SEE LINEMEN OUT WORKING IN STORMS OR CHANGING OUT "HOT" LINES, YOU KNOW WHAT A TOUGH JOB THEY HAVE··· BUT YOU GET DEPENDABLE ELECTRIC SERVICE!!
I WISH ALL OF YOU WOULD VISIT YOUR SYSTEMS' HEADQUARTERS AND SEE IN DETAIL HOW THIS JOB OF PROVIDING QUALITY ELECTRIC SERVICE IS DONE. IT'S YOUR SYSTEM - GET TO KNOW IT!!!

Copyright, 1956, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

—The Snake Runs in North Carolina, Too—

(Continued from page 5)

session, the Idaho Power Company is going ahead with little runt dams in the bottom of the Canyon, which will prevent the high dam from ever being built. Idaho Power Company has been granted a Federal Power Commission license to build them. But the point is they will develop only a little over half the power that could be developed. The other would be forever lost. The amount lost would amount to nearly a billion dollars in a hundred years. That's your resource that would be lost.

Finally, North Carolinians are as interested in their nation's economy as any other citizens. They know that the economy as a whole must pay the costs of resource development whether that development be carried out by a "public" agency incorporated in Maine and franchised in Idaho or by the public agency known as the Federal government. This being the case, citizens in North Carolina and throughout the economy are vitally interested in getting the most for their money. A high Hell's Canyon Dam will give them more than twice as much, dollar for dollar. What's more, the fruits of Federal development will repay the economy its investment many times over while the profits of power company exploitation will go only to the pockets of the few.

Thus, North Carolinians know, and should let their Senators and Congressmen know they know, that Hell's Canyon is their fight, too, and that their interests require the full development of their resources wherever they are, including those on the Snake River.

Edgar T. Ellis

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. You may or may not agree with the ideas expressed here, but we feel this is an opinion you can respect. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

HOW MANY ACRES BUY A HARVESTER?

Farmers who might be eyeing mechanical tobacco harvesters had better take a look at their acreages before they buy. Most of them will find it cheaper to walk.

A $2,000 harvester probably won't pay its way unless the grower harvests 27 acres or more under average conditions and uses the machine for five years.

State College economist W. D. Toussaint studied harvesters in operation in Wilson County last year and compressed his findings into the 27-acre yardstick. It's not so rigid, however, as to block the small grower who is bound and determined to have a harvester.

A farmer might be able to justify buying it if he has a labor problem, or if he can use family labor, or if the prevailing wage skill is high; where the farmer must pay $1 an hour for hand-harvesting, he can economically use the harvester on as little as 16 acres, provided he uses it for five years.

Two or more acreage-short growers could measure up to Toussaint's yardstick by going together and buying a machine, or one could buy a machine and do custom work. The main idea is to bring the per acre overhead of machine harvesting down to that of hand labor.

In Wilson County, mechanical harvesters cut the cost of labor by about $23 per acre, but the overhead of owning a machine was much higher than labor overhead. The machine overhead falls as acres are added, and labor and machine costs come together at 27 acres.

Even with machines, tobacco harvesting is still at times a walking job. When it ripens fast, the machine needs help.

By JOE HANCOCK

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

Teenagers and adults alike will sing praises of a

Range Picnic

SPRING and summer showers may be fine for the lawn and garden, but they may create a family situation if your teeenagers, 4-H club group or your family have planned an outing and picnic.

The homemaker with a goodly portion of humor and a little originality can chase away gloom-clouds from disappointed youngsters by inviting them to an old-fashioned weiner roast—the modern way—right in the kitchen.

The following menu is recommended for an indoor picnic for husky young "out-of-door" appetites—and even the adult male in your family won't complain: "rotissed" weiners with Coney Island sauce, baked beans, potato chips, relish plate, jigsaw cupcakes, and frosty lemonade. (Recipes given elsewhere on this page.)

Rotissing the weiners is easy in the oven of your electric range. Put a dozen weiners on the rotisserie spit. Set oven temperature at 400 degrees and close oven door. "Rotisse" for approximately 20 minutes. If your range isn't equipped with a rotisserie, cook the weiners under the broiler.

The Coney Island sauce can be heated in the broiler pan along with the baked beans. Use foil cups to keep the sauce and beans separate.

Serve in warm buns with mustard, Coney Island sauce, chopped onion, horse-radish, relish and what-have-you.

If you really want a gala atmosphere, tie knives, forks, and spoons in red or blue bandanas—hobo fashion. Celery sticks and carrot strips can be served in tin cans that have been washed and scalded.

An ordinary muffin pan will hold relishes and condiments for the hot dogs, keeping muss at a minimum.

Say, this is such a good idea for a family affair that you could have a summer picnic right in the middle of winter. Tuck the idea away for a monotonous day next January!

Cool Cooking

Electric cooking makes for a cool kitchen. Sure, we told you this last month—and many, many times in the past. But with summer invading the kitchen, the homemaker who hasn't switched to electric cooking should be reminded time and again that the summer kitchen chores will be so much easier if she installs an electric range. The heat from the surface units of the modern electric range goes directly into the utensils—little of it escapes up the sides and into the kitchen.

Indoor Picnic Menu

Tested recipes designed for teens, tweens, and middle-agers

BAKED BEANS

2 No. 2½ cans Pork and Beans
3 tablespoons onions, minced
¼ cup brown sugar
1 cup chili sauce

Combine ingredients and blend. Place in broiler pan. Place under the wieners to be "rotissed." As the wieners roast, the beans will heat. Makes 6-8 servings.

CONEY ISLAND SAUCE

½ lb. ground beef
1 small onion, chopped
1 clove garlic, minced
1 can (8 oz.) tomato sauce
3 tablespoons pimento, minced
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon chili powder
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
½ teaspoon monosodium glutamate
6 tablespoons water

Brown ground beef. Cook slowly, breaking up with a fork until very fine. Add remaining ingredients and simmer 10 minutes. Thin with water if necessary or if too thin, cook a few minutes longer. Makes sauce for 12 wieners. Suggestion: If time does not permit to prepare the above recipe, use canned Chili (without beans).

JIGSAW CUPCAKES

½ pkg. Devil's Food Cake mix
Milk
12 fluted paper baking cups
12 chocolate covered mint patties

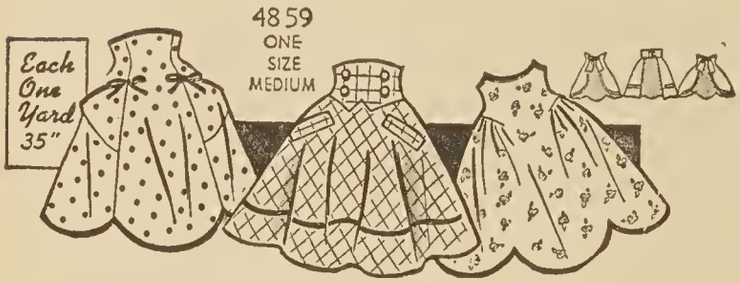
Prepare cake mix according to directions on package. Place paper cups in a 10½" skillet. Fill cups ½ full with cake mix. Cover. Bake at medium heat 30-35 minutes. To Frost: Allow cupcakes to cook 3 to 5 minutes. Place a mint patty on each. When mint patty softens, spread over top of cupcake.

Cool, Fresh Frocks for Summer

4700. Jiffy-cut printed pattern—all in one piece; pin to fabric, cut out entire dress at once. Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 takes 4½ yards 35-inch fabric.

9000. Neat side-buttoned dress for half-sizers. Smart squared neckline, handy pockets. Printed pattern in Sizes 14½ — 24½. Size 16½ takes 3-3/8 yards 35-inch fabric.

4859. Jiffy-cut printed pattern. Paper pattern is all in one piece; pin to fabric, cut each apron at once. Three styles included. Each takes just one yard 35-inch fabric. MISSES' MEDIUM SIZE ONLY.



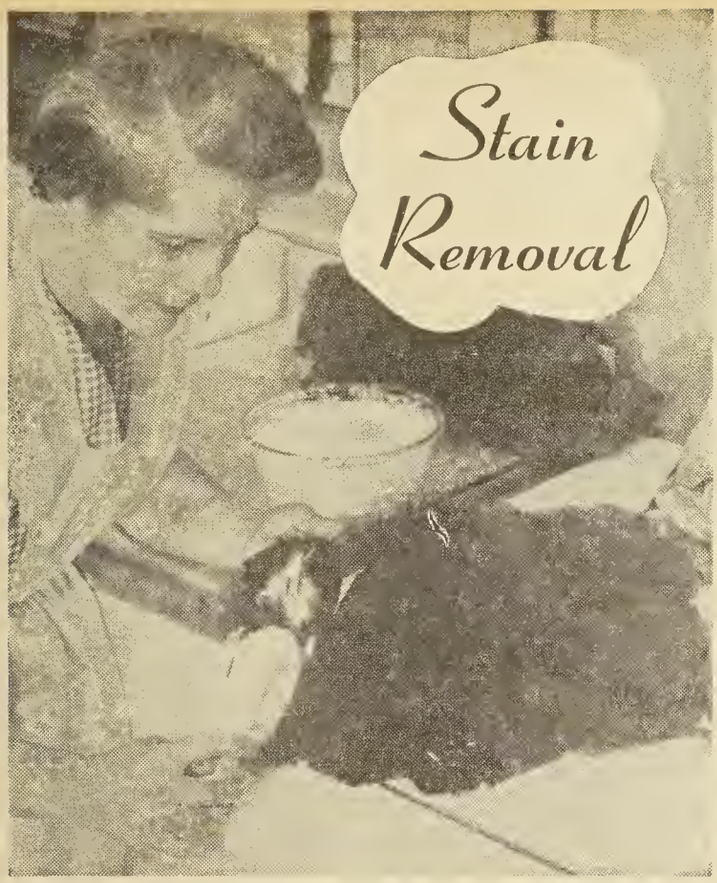
9104. Takes less than a day to sew this pretty dress. No fitting problem; just button shoulders; nip waist with belt. Printed pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 takes 5-¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

9382. Novel scoop neckline, lovely soft silhouette. Perfect fit for the half-sizer. Easy to cut, to sew with our printed pattern. Half Sizes 14½ —24½. Size 16½ takes 3-7/8 yards 35-inch fabric.

NEEDLECRAFT PATTERNS

537. Old-fashioned Bouquet Quilt is made of many small scraps in gayest colors. Charts, directions, pattern of patches. Yardages for single and double-bed sizes. *7162.* Set a charming table with these handsome crocheted doilies. The center star design is surrounded by chapters of graceful pineapples. Crochet directions for 19-inch doily and 14½-inch, in No. 30 mercerized cotton.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each DRESS patern to Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for Spring-Summer fashion book. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each NEEDLECRAFT pattern (at left) to: Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for first-class mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.



Stain Removal

Knowing how to remove stains from clothing and home furnishings—*and tackling them promptly*—can save the family budget many a dollar. Most household stains likely to occur in the course of ordinary living involves washable fabrics and can be removed with soap and water—*if* they are not allowed to "set" into the fabric. So it pays to have a few basic rules at the tip of your fingers, so to speak, to give quick first-aid to damaged fabrics and speed up your laundering.

In treating stained fabrics made of synthetic fibers plus wool, cotton or rayon, a reliable rule of thumb is to treat the blended fabrics as if they were made *entirely* of wool, cotton, or rayon. In other words, cottons and linens can stand up under hot water first-aid, while some other fabrics require cooler temperatures. If you use a chemical on stains as a preliminary step before laundering, be sure to test the solvent on a concealed portion of the garment or item in order to determine its reaction.

Not only are fabric blends complicated these days, but some stains are complicated, too. Mayonnaise dressing, for instance, causes a stain that's both greasy *and* non-greasy. And, of course, you may find that there are times when a stain is so stubborn or complex, or a fabric so delicate, you'll want the benefit of the experience and skill that can be had only by relying on a professional cleaning or laundering establishment.

Generally speaking, however, stain removal can be handled successfully at home if divided into two categories—hot water treatment before laundering, or cold water treatment before laundering. Just remember the old nursery rhyme, "some like it hot, some like it cold," and act accordingly. Either keep a hot-and-cold stain removal chart handy beside the washing machine or memorize a few basic first-aid treatments. If you would like a list of stain removal hints to keep near your laundry center, drop a card to The Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Over The Lines

with Becky

a kitchen booklet

I'm just bubbling with enthusiasm this month at the new "Kitchen Planning Book" prepared by U. S. Steel for homemakers who are either building new homes or remodeling old kitchens. It's one of the most complete booklets of its kind that I've seen to date, and I urge all of you to write for a copy of it.

The booklet begins by discussing with Mrs. Homemaker the type kitchen she wants, and adjustment of her dream kitchen to the size and needs of her family. Milady then moves on to the three types of planning considered in the modern kitchen: (1) How to plan a kitchen plus a comfortable setting for family living. (2) How to plan an open kitchen that blends with the living room. (3) How to plan a separate kitchen to simplify cooking and service.

Several simple and practical planning principles are next presented in the booklet, followed by plans for work centers, size of cabinet units, built-in units, counter and sink tops. The homemaker is even advised upon ceilings, doors and windows and floor coverings for her precious kitchen domain.

Lighting and wiring, ventilating and air conditioning, and decorating are discussed—and the wonderful booklet ends with ideas on financing the new kitchen, and a check list to use in your planning.

For your free copy of this booklet, write Robert C. Myers, Director, Market Development Division, U. S. Steel Corporation, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

Free Pattern

A LOOK of luxury is crocheted right into this diagonal design with the new feather weight Red Heart Crochet Wool. Choose your favorite color and crochet this unusual stole fashioned of hairpin lace. Finished stole measures 18" x 72" at neck edge. For directions, send SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED envelope to: Rebekah Rivers, The Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Rural Exchange

RATES—10C PER WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$2.00

• OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

WIVES. Increase your family income sewing babywear for stores. Write Tiny-Tot, Gallipolis 72, Ohio.

EARN $40 WEEKLY sewing Babywear! No house selling! Rush stamped addressed envelope. Babywear, Warsaw, Indiana.

EMBROIDER STAMPED LINENS. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th Street, Dept. 319, New York 11, N. Y.

CHURCH GROUPS, organizations, home agents. Raise funds easily! Complete credit to organizations. Over 50 useful unusual moneymakers. Low prices—large profits! Send today for approvals with complete information. BEB Products, Dept. NC-57, Oneonta, New York.

SEW APRONS AT HOME for stores. Easy, profitable home self-employment. Write: ADCO, Bastrop, Louisiana.

• FOR SALE

SWEET POTATO PLANTS for sale. Early maturing Portoricans, 500 — $2.00; 1000—$3 50; 5000—$16.25; 10,000—$30.00. Old fashioned Nancy Halls, 500—$3.00; 1000—$4.50; Vineless Bunch, 1000—$6.50. Ray Plant Farm, Ralston, Tennessee.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. JERSEY-BELLS (M.J. 74). Fruit of this new variety is delicious and extra large. Price reduced for quantity use $18 per 1000. Order early. Circular on request. Universal Farms, Robbinsville, New Jersey.

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT Surplus weekly, lists all sales. Buy jeeps, tractors, etc., direct from Government. Next 4 issues $1.00. Government Surplus, Paxton, Ill.

MINK RAISING INFORMATION free. Complete. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior EE, Wisconsin.

BUY SURPLUS FARM MACHINERY. Implements, tractors, trucks, jeeps. Direct from U. S. Government Depots. List & Procedure, $1.00. BRODY, Box 8-CAB, Sunnyside 4, New York.

MR. FARMER, for healthier livestock, use National Hog, Cow and Mule Medicines. Has been used for 35 years. Ask dealer or write us for free folder. National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. TEmple 2-8729.

CEMENTS: Anything broken at your house? Leech Cement or Glue will restore former beauty and usefulness. A glue for every purpose. Ask Dealer or order from Distributor, National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. (Telephone TEmple 2-8729)

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Guaranteed. Improved Portoricans, Tennessee Nancy Halls, "Bunch" vineless Portoricans, 200, $1.00; 500, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50; 10,000, $30.00. Quick shipments. Planting guide free. PETE TAYLOR, Gleason, Tennessee.

• MISCELLANEOUS

DO YOU HAVE an old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete information to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

PAINT: SNOW WHITE TITANIUM, LEAD and oil. Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, factory price, $2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Co., CF, Toledo, Ohio.

TIMBER SALES, ESTIMATES, forest damage appraisals, timber type maps, growth precitions. J. Atwood Whitman Consulting Forester, Glendon, North Carolina.

LICENSE PLATES WANTED from 1910 to 1915. Also auto magazines before 1920. Please write. Anthony Shupienus, Newport, New Jersey.

• POULTRY

SURE OUR CHICKS ARE SELLING! Why? Because we can furnish you healthier, better bred chicks for less money. It takes a lifetime of breeding to produce 75% to 95% layers. This was proved by our own Imperial Mating White Leghorn random flock that averaged 276 eggs per hen this past year. Trail's End balanced breeders are great layers of our time. Your faith in them will be rewarded with many dollars extra profit. Imperial Leghorns, New Super Hampshire Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks. Pullorum clean. Please write for free literature. Live and let live prices. Trail's End Poultry Farm, Gordonsville, Virginia.

WHY PAY MORE: Heavy Breed Cockerels, $5.95—100 COD. (Positively No Leghorns). Heavy Breed one breed our choice Straight Run $7.95—100. Deluxe New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rockcrosses, your choice Straight Run $9.95—100. Heavy Breed Sexed Pullets $16.95—100. White Leghorn (Large English Type) Pullets $25.95—100. Straight Run $9.95. Bloodtested. Live Delivery Guaranteed. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-5, Norfolk, Virginia.

The Carolina Farmer

REACHES 133,000

North Carolina Farm

FAMILIES THIS MONTH

BE CAREFUL WITH CHEMICALS

It's the time of year for farmers to handle fertilizers, seed treating and pesticide chemicals. Many farmers may be fatally poisoned or made seriously ill by failure to handle dangerous chemicals carefully.

Certain nitrogen carriers such as sodium, and ammonium nitrates, are more than fertilizers—some are explosives and are farm hazards. These materials when heated will release oxygen which increases the intensity of fire and spreads flames. A few simple precautions can make the storage of nitrate fertilizers fairly safe.

It is safer to simply store these fertilizers away from other combustible materials, in a separate building. Do not store them in a building which is in everyday use; bags should never be piled in or near wooden buildings.

It's safer, too, to wear rubber gloves while handling nitrate material. Avoid touching your hands to your face, serious burns can result.

Many chemical compounds used for treating seeds are harmful if not used properly. When treated seed is bought, burn or otherwise dispose of the empty bags. Be sure that surplus treated seed is not mixed with livestock feed. And be sure to keep such seed out of childrens' reach.

If you treat your own grain, the chances are that you will use at least one of a number of volatile mercury compounds. These materials are highly toxic and when used without proper ventilation and dust control, can cause severe mercudial intoxication, or poisoning.

These compounds are also strong skin irritants and on direct contact can cause itching, burning and even blistering. These irritations heal slowly. To prevent such hazards, keep all exposed parts of the body covered while treating grain. Wear long sleeve shirts, tight fitting gloves, and tuck pants tightly into shoes or socks. Close shirt collar, and protect neck with cloth or handerchief. Face and eyes should be protected by covering face and wearing goggles.

Tips from Vet

(Continued from Page 13)

rials can easily cause wounds in the mouth.

In case this disease does show up on your farm, it will be a good idea to isolate the affected animals so they don't eat from the same boxes and drink from the same tanks or cups as healthy calves.

CROWDED QUARTERS

The policeman pushed through the excited crowd around the telephone booth and took in the situation at once. He looked from the man sitting on the pavement to the flushed young fellow standing fondling the knuckles of his right hand. "Did you hit him?" he demanded.

"Yes, I did!" said the young chap. "I was in this booth talking to my girl and he opened the door and dragged me out."

The policeman nodded, "And you lost your temper," he suggested.

"Not straight away," the young man growled, "but then he dragged my *girl* out, too!'

* * *

BAD SHAPE

Overheard in the locker room of a men's club, one fat man to another: "I'm in such bad shape that I can't even do the exercises to get into shape again."

* * *

ABOUT TIME

The little boy awoke and happily reached under his pillow for his brand-new wrist watch.

"Gee," he muttered, "it's almost 8 o'clock. If Mama doesn't call me soon, I'll be late for school!"

"What's this 'I like Ike?' So there is someone else, Imogene."

Hale!

FREE SERVICE

A lady with a young boy drove into a service station and asked that her tires be checked, but before the attendant could get around to his chore, her son leaped out of the auto and said he would check the tires.

"You get back into the car and let the man do it," the woman told him. "What do you think we pay taxes for?"

NO BODY

Farmer Brown and his wife were concerned about their Uncle John because his house in the city was so close to the stockyards, the gas works, and a chemical plant. They invited him to come out for a week's visit where he could enjoy the country air. Uncle John was delighted to come but cut short his visit after two days with this comment: "This country air may be all right, but there's no body to it."

* * *

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY

"There's absolutely no cause for worry," a nurse soothed a patient about to have an operation. "The doctor has seen an operation exactly like yours on television."

* * *

TRAFFIC SIGNS

A certain city had installed some king-sized "Walk" and "Don't Walk" signs at intersections where pedestrian traffic is heavy. Traffic screeched to a halt at one intersection the other day as a little old lady blithely crossed against the light. A grim-faced policeman was waiting on the opposite curb. "Lady," he said, "do you realize you walked against the sign?"

"What sign?" she asked.

"That big orange 'Don't Walk' sign."

"Oh, that," she said. "I thought that was put up by the bus company."

". . . and I'm sorry about setting fire to the garage, and breaking Mr. McGregor's window, and hitting Bobby with the rock, and all the other things that nobody knows about yet . . ."

"This year all I'm growing is tired!"

EDITORIALS

Job Wanted

Here's a fact that may surprise you: There is widespread unemployment in nearly all the areas served by North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives. You won't read about this unemployment in the newspapers, but it is there just the same.

You may not think that you are directly—and adversely—affected by this unemployment, but you are. And you should be, because in one sense you are responsible for it.

The widespread unemployment we are talking about embraces the great pool of *electrical* domestic and farm labor that goes begging for work.

Willie Wiredhand, though ever eager and able, just can't find enough work to keep him busy. The reason for Willie's idleness is obvious: His employers simply don't assign him enough to do.

Two terms you've been seeing recently (and will see them even more often in the future) are "Live Better Electrically" and "TARHEEL PLAN FOR RURAL ELECTRIC LIVING." You owe it to yourself (who else?) to heed the theme of the former and to take advantage of the many bargains being offered to you through the latter.

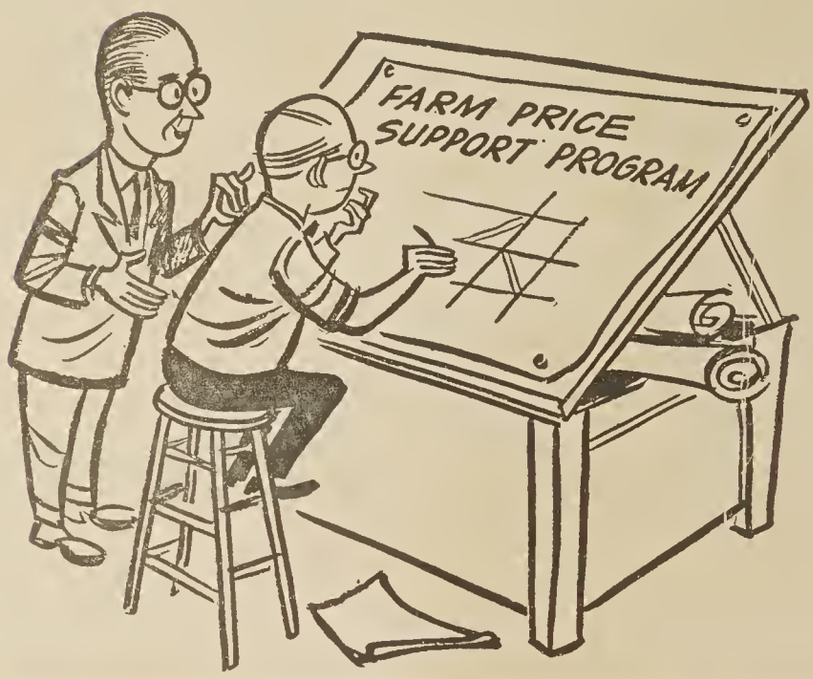
The list of items that make for better electrical living has grown to nearly 500. How many of them are *you* using?

Are you, for instance, still cooking those good green beans (and yourself!) over a wood-and-coal stove? You shouldn't, you know. It's not just that it is "old fashioned." More important, as our Becky Rivers has so often said, it's plumb uneconomical. And so with carrying your water instead of pumping it, canning your vegetables instead of freezing them, and using back labor and precious human time on a hundred other chores that Willie Wiredhand can, if you'll just let him, do far more quickly and cheaply than you can.

Giving Willie Wiredhand full employment makes three different types of good sense for rural electric consumers: It makes for far better living, it brings down the price of each kilowatt-hour used, and it improves the operating economy of their electric cooperative businesses.

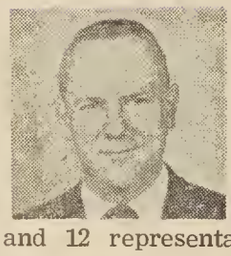
Hold on just one more moment! Before you use this magazine to light your cook stove fire, ponder how much easier, cleaner, safer and cheaper it would be merely to turn a dial on a beautiful electric range. Besides, maybe someone hasn't read this issue yet.

MR. BENSON TO CONGRESS:
" PUT IN A LITTLE MORE FLEXIBILITY..."



TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp



In the course of his very fine address to our Congressional delegation in Washington on April 10, TEMA president Cutlar L. Ballance requested our two senators and 12 representatives to support a Hell's Canyon Dam bill this year.

Last year this bill was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 51 to 41. Senator W. Kerr Scott supported—in fact helped sponsor—the measure in 1956. Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., voted against it. The bill never came to a vote in the House.

On April 27, while attending the annual meeting of French Broad EMC at Marshall, I had occasion to talk for a few minutes with one of our new Congressmen. Among other things, he said to me: "Bill, why do you people ask us to support a Hell's Canyon Dam in Idaho? Idaho is a long way from North Carolina."

It is a fair question and one that, in relation to other national legislative issues over the years, has been put to me by several of our Congressmen. Being a fair question, it deserves a frank answer:

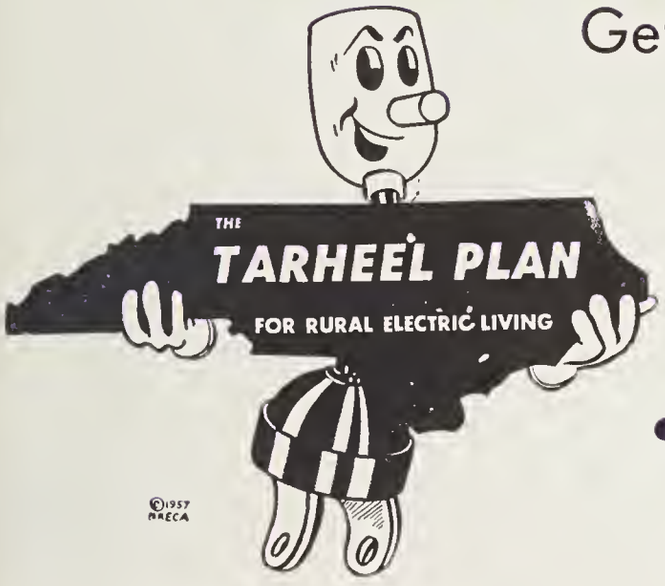
There is, of course, the quite obvious answer that his constituents have a legitimate interest in *any* measure on which a Congressman votes—else it wouldn't be proper for him to vote at all. This is the essence of responsible, democratic government.

But there is a more direct, more timely answer where Hell's Canyon is concerned. Hell's Canyon in Idaho is, in a very real sense, Kerr Dam in North Carolina. Carolina Power & Light Company had plans to build a power dam at Buggs Island—but not the multi-purpose dam that was finally built by the government.

Idaho Power Company wants to build power dams on the Snake River, but not the type that will fully develop all the river's resources. If Hell's Canyon is yielded, with a $300-million bonus in the form of a tax subsidy, to Idaho Power Company, there can be no more Kerr dams—in North Carolina or anywhere else in America. The Snake River may be in Idaho, but the greed of power company monopolies for public resources is evident in every state of the union, North Carolina included.

A Congressman cannot in good conscience request the application of a wise public policy in his own state unless he is willing to support its application in others. Right is right—whether in Idaho or North Carolina.

TALK ABOUT A BARGAIN!



Look for Willie Wiredhand

Get your ELECTRIC RANGE in May or June from an approved dealer who displays this symbol and you receive.

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to operate it for 4 months

• FREE INSTALLATION

PLUS

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Buy the range from your choice of Tarheel Plan dealers. He will deliver and install it absolutely free, saving you at least $35.

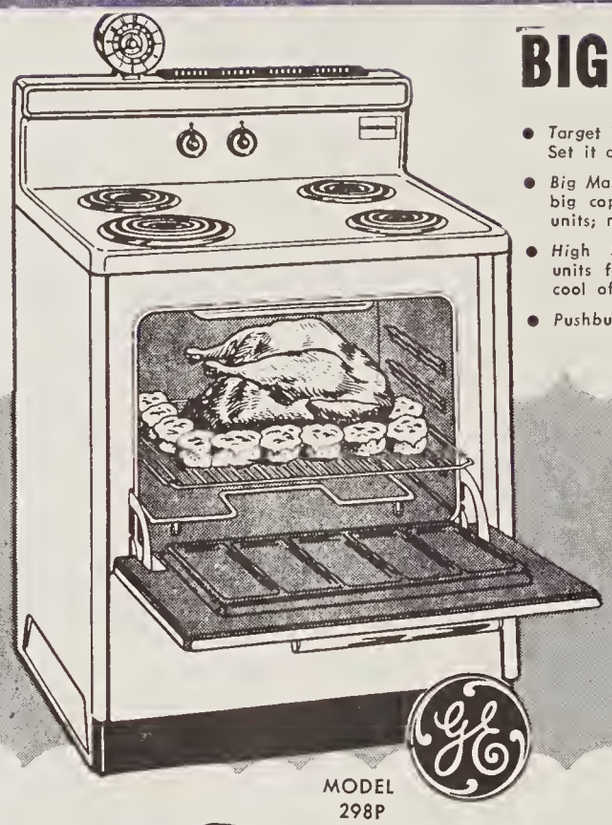
Your rural electric cooperative will subtract enough from your electric bill to let you operate the range free for four or more months, saving you about $2 per month.

You must act during May or June to receive this great saving

— offer made to Electric Co-op Members Only —

FREE ELECTRICITY AND FREE INSTALLATION

WITH PURCHASE OF NEW 1957 G-E RANGES



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- *New Flat Front Design*—G-E Range fits snugly be tween cabinets with sleek, "built-in" look.

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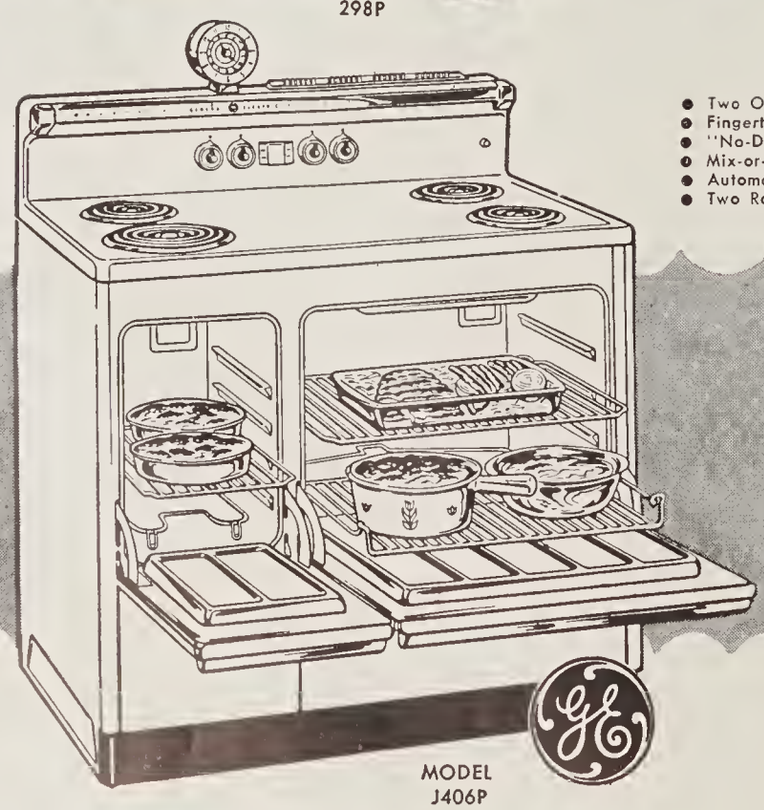

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BIG 40-INCH 2-OVEN AUTOMATIC RANGE

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